The Martin Waldseemüller 1507

HAUSLAB-LIECHTENSTEIN GLOBULAR MAP OF THE WORLD

On Which the Name

AMERICA

Appears for the First Time

Public Auction Sale

BY ORDER OF THE OWNER

May 24 at [or about] 9 p.m.

PARKE-BERNET GALLERIES · INC

980 *Madison Avenue* · *New York*

1950

NVM1962 – P1969

The World-Renowned

HAUSLAB – LIECHTENSTEIN

World Global Map of 1507

by Martin Waldseemüller

THE ONLY KNOWN COPY OF
THE FIRST PUBLISHED GLOBULAR MAP
OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE AND
THE FIRST GLOBULAR MAP ON WHICH
THE NAME *AMERICA* APPEARS

Sold by Order of the Owner

Exhibition from Wednesday
May 17 from 9:30 to 5 p. m.
Closed Sunday

Public Auction Sale
Wednesday Evening · May 24
at [or about] 9 p. m.

PARKE-BERNET GALLERIES · INC

NEW YORK · 1950

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CATALOGUE

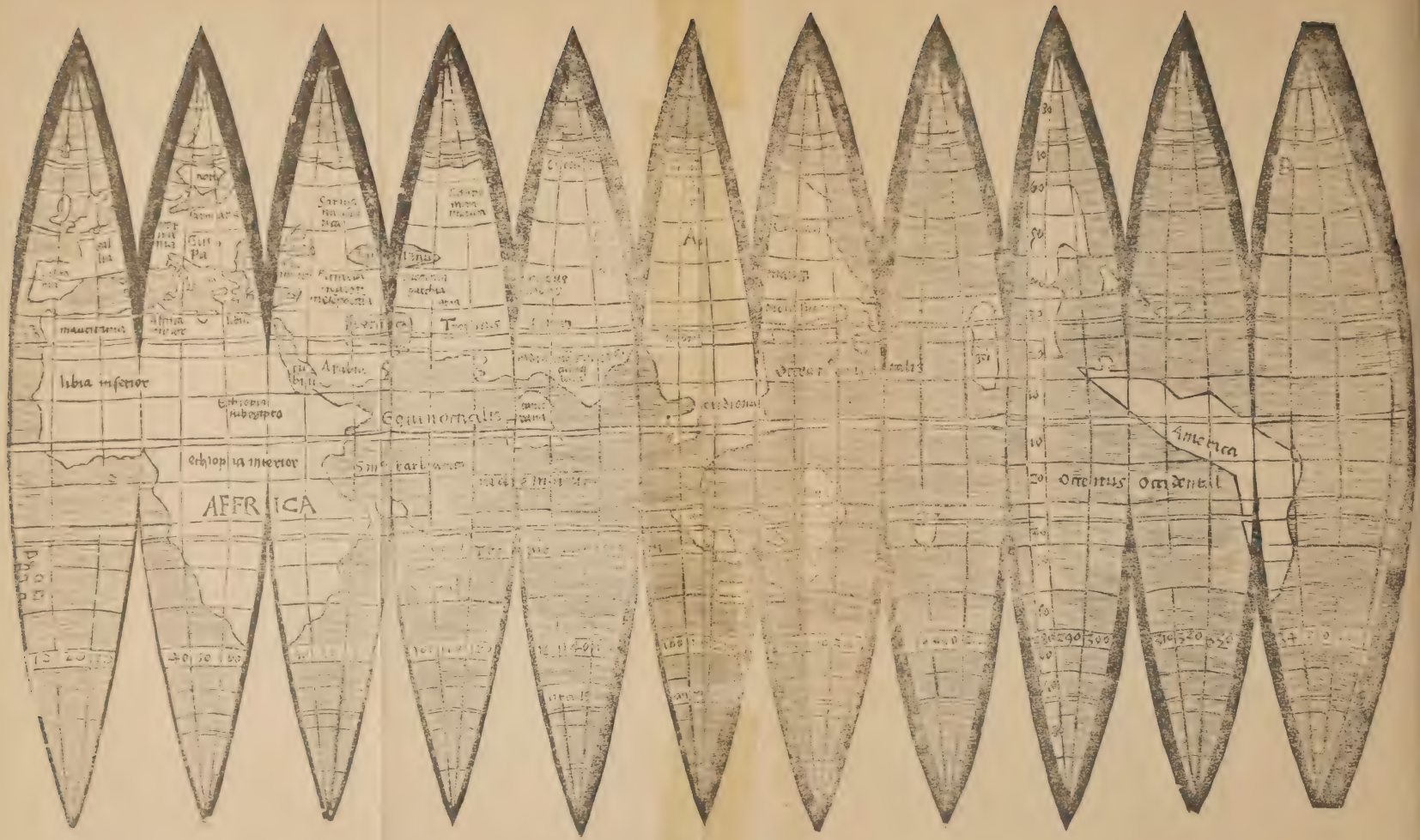
THE HAUSLAB AND LIECHTENSTEIN COLLECTIONS

[SLIGHTLY ENLARGED]

THE collector's stamp, reproduced above, representing the Prince von and zu Liechtenstein (Principality Liechtenstein) collection, appears on the Hauslab-Liechtenstein World Global Map of 1507, at the lower right corner of the blank verso. The von Hauslab bookplate, as reproduced on the cover of this catalogue, accompanied the map during the time it was in the von Hauslab collection, and will accompany the map when it is sold. (For a reproduction of the von Hauslab stamp *vide* Lugt's *"Les Marques de Collections de Dessins & d'Estampes"*, Amsterdam, 1921, no. 1247.)

Franz Ritter von Hauslab of Vienna (1798-1883) was an Austrian Field-marshal-Lieutenant and Director of the Artillery. Upon his retirement in 1868, he was appointed to the suite of Emperor Franz Joseph; and securing more time to carry on his scholarly researches on the history of the Austrian Empire, his collections became internationally renowned in scientific and artistic circles. Upon the death of Ritter von Hauslab, Prince Johann II von and zu Liechtenstein purchased the entire collection from the former's estate by an agreement dated February 11, 1883.

The global map was considered one of the great treasures of the Hauslab and Liechtenstein collections and became known to the world after its publication and reproduction in the learned monograph written by Father Fischer and Professor von Wieser.


libia inferior
Equinoctialis
AFFRICA
America
Occidental

The Unique Hauslab-Liechtenstein

GLOBAL MAP

IN PERFECT STATE

According to All Recorded Knowledge This Priceless Xylographic Print Is the Only One in Existence

CUT FROM ONE SINGLE WOODBLOCK
NEITHER REWORKED NOR DISFIGURED
BY COLORING

WALDSEEMULLER, MARTIN. Gored Global Map of the World in connected globular segments, as issued. *Engraved on wood, uncolored, and entirely in its original state.* *Height 9½; length 15 inches*

[St. Dié in Lotharingia [Lorraine], Martin Waldseemüller, 1507]

[WALDSEEMULLER'S SIGNATURE]

The Illustration of the Map Which Appears Opposite Is Exact Size

NOTE THE NAME

AMERICA

ON THREE RIGHT SEGMENTS

WALDSEEMULLER'S GLOBAL & FLAT MAPS AND CARTOGRAPHICAL HISTORY

In a little Vosges village in Lotharingia more than four hundred years ago, a little book appeared displaying the title: *"Cosmographiae Introdvctio cvm Qvibvsdam Geometriae ac Astronomiae Principiis ad Eam Rem Necessariis . . ."* The exact date was April 25th, 1507. From the existence of this book we have learned that two maps were issued simultaneously by Martinus Waldseemüller, one supplementing the other, for one was drawn for a globe, the other was flat. It is the first that concerns us here, though mention must be made of the other because of its relationship. This work was a commentary upon the 1507 world global and flat maps and their various features, their bearings on geographical sides, and their records of new discoveries. The reasons for calling the newly found land "America" are herein set forth. That a plane and globe map belonged to this cartographic work will be seen from the subtitle: *"Universalis Cosmographiae descriptio tam in solido quam plano, eis etiam insertis, que Ptholomeo ignota a nuperis reperta sunt"*. [Trans: A Representation of the Entire World, Both in the Solid and Projected on the Plane, including also Lands which were unknown to Ptolemy, and have been recently discovered.]

WALDSEEMULLER IN NAMING THE NEWLY FOUND LANDS WAS INFLUENCED BY THE FOUR VOYAGES OF AMERIGO VESPUCCI

In the *Cosmographiae Introductio* we find another sub-title preceding that given above: *"Insuper quatuor Americi Vespucij nauigationes"*. [The Four Voyages of Amerigo Vespucci.] This describes, in a Latin translation by Jean Basin of Sandaucourt, the voyages of Vespucius.

THE WALDSEEMULLER GLOBAL AND FLAT MAPS THE MISSING CARTOGRAPHICAL LINK BETWEEN THE OLD AND NEW IN COSMOGRAPHY

Turning back the pages of cosmographical history it is apparent from our 1507 map how the world looked to the citizens of over four hundred years ago. A letter of Waldseemüller to Johann Amerbach of Basel bearing the date of April 7, 1507, makes it clear that the work which was executed *"in solido"*

and the large map of the world were two entirely different pieces: *"Solidum, quod ad generale Ptholomei paravimus, nondum impressum est, erit autem impressum infra mensis spacium"*. This letter has been published by C. Schmidt in his treatise on M. Ringmann (*Mémoires de la Soc. Arch.*, Lorraine, 1873, p. 227).

The globe, which was to be issued together with the map of the world and the *Cosmographiae Introductio,* had been drawn on April 7, 1507, but not yet printed. The *Cosmographiae Introductio* provides the further information that there were differences in the geographical representations between the globe and the flat map. Terminating his cosmographic introduction, Waldseemüller remarks: [p. xxxvii-xxxviii] *nos in depingendis tabulis typi generalis non omnimodo sequutos esse Ptholomeum, presertim circa nouas terras, ubi in cartis marinis aliter animaduertimus equatorem constitui, quam Ptholomeus foecerit . . . Et ita quidem temporauimus rem/vt in plano circa nouas terras et alia quepiam Ptholomeum: in solido vero, quod plano additur, descriptionem Americi subsequentem sectati fuerimus"*. [Trans: If we merely advise you that in designing the sheets of our world-map we have not followed Ptolemy in every respect, particularly as regards the new lands, where on the marine charts we observe that the equator is placed otherwise than Ptolemy represented it . . . We have therefore arranged matters so that in the plane projection we have followed Ptolemy as regards the new lands and some other things, while on the globe, which accompanies the plane, we have followed the description of Amerigo that we subjoin.] In agreement with these statements of Waldseemüller the equator must be drawn on the globe according to the sea charts, on the plane map according to Ptolemy.

The wood-engraved globe gores, which are of paramount interest, as they form the map presented here, have already been interpreted to be the Waldseemüller globe of 1507 by L. Gallois. *Vide: Les géographes allemands,* p. 48 ss. and *Améric Vespuce,* p. 11 ss. In the globe gores, the coast of Guinea has been brought 10° nearer the equator than on the plane map, and in the New World the Tropic of Cancer runs south of Haïti, while on the large flat map it passes through Cuba, or the island of Isabella [Isabella Insvla] as it was then called.

We quote now from Fischer and Wieser: "In the American parts the parallels on the Hauslab globe do in fact exactly correspond with those of the contemporary Spanish and Portuguese sea charts. [Compare among others the charts Juan de La Cosa (Peripl. Pl. XLIII), Barthol. Colombo (Peripl. p. 69), the Portuguese chart of the Bibl. E. T. Hamy (Peripl. Pl. XLV), the Cantino chart (Harrisse, *Discovery,* Pl. VI and Canerio chart (G. Marcel,

Reproductions des cartes et des globes, Pl. III). The denotation of the parallels on all these charts, to be sure, is conspicuously false, particularly in Central America, and it is a peculiar irony of fate, that in the representation of the newly discovered lands Waldseemüller furnished a picture which is the falser, the more he emancipated himself from Ptolemy and followed the new sea charts. [In southern Africa, however, only in part, since here essential concessions are still made to the Ptolemaic view.] On the Hauslab globe the coast of Guinea still runs a few degrees south of the equator and the Cape of Good Hope is advanced to the 50°. It is only on the maps of the Strassburg Ptolemy edition of 1513 and then on the Carta Marina of 1516, that the African latitudes are correctly inserted according to the Portuguese charts. With regard to these later maps of Waldseemüller, therefore, the Hauslab globe represents a transition type . . . We are therefore justified in designating with certainty this globe as the hitherto missing globe of Waldseemüller of 1507 . . ."

From the foregoing, we see that the Hauslab-Liechtenstein globe segments form the long-sought-for Waldseemüller globe of 1507, the only one so far known.

To return to the researches of Professors Fischer and Wieser, we quote the following: "The well-known historiographer Trithemius narrates in his much-quoted letter to Veldicus Monapius of Aug. 12th, 1507, that he had a few days before purchased cheaply a handsome terrestrial globe of small size lately printed at Strassburg, and at the same time a large map of the world containing the islands and countries recently discovered by the Spaniard (!) Americus Vespucius in the western sea, which map extends south almost to the 50th parallel; that besides he had purchased several other things having reference to these questions. [*Comparavi autem mihi ante paucos dies pro aere modico sphaeram orbis pulchram in quantitate parva nuper Argentinae impressam simul et in magna dispositione globum terrae in plano expansum, cum insulis et regionibus noviter ab Americo Vesputio hispano inventis in mari occidentali ac versus meridiem ad parallelum ferme decimum cum quibusdam aliis ad eam speculationem pertinentibus.* Joan. Trithemii *"Epistolarum familiarum libri duo"*, Hagenoae, 1536, p. 296.] By the 10th parallel here the 50th is meant, since at that time meridians as well as parallels were freely counted by intervals of 5 degrees (D'Avezac *Les Iles Phantastiques,* Paris, 1845, p. 18 ss. and *Martin Hylacomylus,* p. 37). As a matter of fact, on the map of 1507 the lines of the parallels are drawn out at intervals of five degrees and the map extends south, just as Trithemius expresses himself, nearly to the 10th *i.e.* therefore to the 50th parallel.] From the results of our re-

searches thus far, we do not in the least doubt that Trithemius here speaks of the three parts of the joint-publication of Waldseemüller of the year 1507. [Hitherto the view has often been held that the globe and the map of the world which Trithemius mentions in the above letter, are not identical with the cartographic works belonging to the *Cosm. Intr.* However Harrisse, *Discovery* p. 445, and Gallois, *Géogr. Allemands,* p. 49 and *Améric Vespuce,* p. 12, positively defend their identity.]"

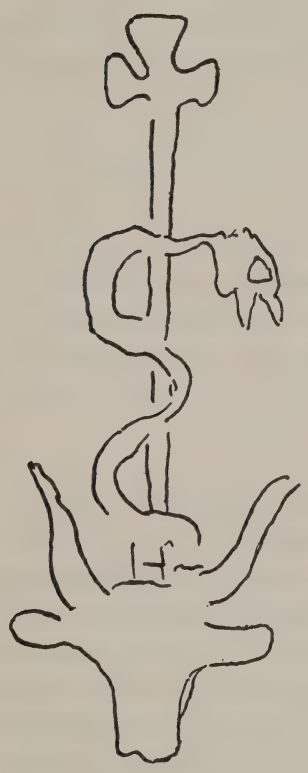
"The globe and large world-map of Waldseemüller found an altogether wide and rapid spread . . . by February, 1508, Waldseemüller was able to write to his friend Ringmann from Strassburg: *'Cum his diebus Bachanalibus solatij causa, qui mihi mos est; in Germaniam venissem e Gallia: seu potius ex Vogesi oppido, cui nomen Sancto Deodato, ubi ut nosti meo potissimum ductu labore licet plerique alij falso sibi passim ascribant, Cosmographiam universalem tam solidam quem planam non sine gloria et laude per orbem disseminatam nuper composuimus: depiximus: et impressimus.'* [D'Avezac, *Martin Hylacomylus,* p. 109 ss.] According to the wording of this passage the globe and map of 1507 were not only drawn but also printed at St. Dié. On the other hand Trithemius, as we just saw, asserts that the globe was printed at Strassburg. How is this contradiction to be solved?"

A STRONG ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF STRASSBURG AS THE PLACE OF ORIGIN WHERE WOODCUTTING AND PRINTING WERE AT THEIR HIGHEST LEVEL

"At Strassburg towards the end of the 15th and the beginning of the 16th century, the technique of wood-engraving and book illustration was in its prime, at first with a decided leaning towards the Schongauer school, afterwards under the influence of Dürer and Burgkmair. The Strassburg printers, such as Knoblauch, Hupfuff, Schott and Grieninger worked with zeal and farsighted enterprise in the line of book illustration and single-leaf printing. Particularly active was Joh. Grieninger with whose printing establishment a large wood-engraving department seems to have been connected, which not only supplied the extensive demand of its owner but other printing houses likewise. [C.v. Lutzow, *Geschichte des deutschen Kupferstiches und Holzschnittes,* Berlin, 1891, p. 164 ss., and P. Kristeller, *Die Strassburger Bücher-Illustration im XV. und im Anfange des XVI Jahrhunderts.* Leipzig, 1888, p. 18 s., 24 ss.]

The globe map under description displays a watermark of a large bull's head with St. Anthony's Cross and Caduceus, as used in the more famous books of that date printed in Strassburg, then German territory.

The watermark, appearing in the right side of the sheet, measures 3¾ inches in length. At its widest points [from horn to horn and from ear to ear of the bull] it measures 1⅜ inches. On the verso of the map the stamp of the collection of Prince Liechtenstein is displayed in the lower right corner. A tracing of the watermark from the global map appears on this page.



[*Exact Size*]

"In view of these facts it is highly probable, that the woodcuts [woodblocks] for the large map of the world and also for Waldseemüller's globe of 1507 were engraved [cut] at Strassburg. The printing itself may then in accordance with the wording of the above-quoted passage from Waldseemüller's letter, have been done at St. Dié. [The circumstance that the letterpress legends of Waldseemüller's world-map of 1507 show the types of the Cosm. Intr. affords no direct proof for the printing of the map at St. Dié, since J. Grieninger of Strassburg likewise possessed quite the same types]."

"That the exalted protector of the printing house of St. Dié, King René II, accepted a copy of the great cartographic work with extraordinary affability and pleasure, and likewise manifested his gratitude for the gift, is warmly emphasized by Waldseemüller as late as 1511 in his dedication to René's son, the Duke of Lorraine. [Waldseemüller's dedication to Duke Anthony of Lorraine is contained in the introduction to the *Carta itineraria Europae,* Strassburg: Grieninger, 1511 (cfr. D'Avezac l. c. p. 136 ss.) . . ."

APIAN WRONGLY CREDITED WITH THE NAMING OF AMERICA

Upon consulting some representative cartographical publications of the sixteenth century one can readily observe the great influence Waldseemüller's 1507 map exerted. Apianus, the cartographer, copied the plane map giving no source nor indication that it was not he who designed it. For hundreds of years it was believed that the name "America" first appeared thereon. Harrisse and other eminent bibliographers shared in this belief, until Father Fischer luckily came upon the large flat map of the world at Castle Wolfegg in South Württemberg in 1901 and confirmed the identification by F. A. de Varnhagen and L. Gallois of the globe map in the collection of Ritter von Hauslab, Vienna which passed into the possession of Prince Johann II von and zu Liechtenstein in 1883. Thus Apianus enjoyed the distinction that was not rightfully his, of naming the western hemisphere and of offering a distinguished contribution to the history of cartography.

WALDSEEMULLER MAKES THE "CARTA MARINA" IN 1516 AND HAVING REALIZED THAT THE NAMING OF THE NEW WORLD DID NOT RIGHTFULLY BELONG TO AMERICUS VESPUCIUS DROPS THE NAME FROM THE MAP AND CALLS THE NEW TERRITORY "TERRA PAPAGALLI"

It is significant that Waldseemüller dropped the name "America" from his Carta Marina of 1516. He did not use the name in the *Tabula terrae novae* of the Ptolemy edition published in Strassburg in 1513, nor in the Strassburg edition of the *Margarita philosophica* of 1515. Though he realized, when it was too late, that Vespucius was not the true discoverer of "America", the name coined by himself had caught the popular fancy and because of the wide circulation of his works, was there to stay. And so it happens that "Columbia" is called "America" to this day. We quote what Father Fischer and Prof. Franz von Wieser say upon this subject: ". . . It is particularly noteworthy, that on the Carta Marina the New World no longer bears the name America proposed in 1507 by Waldseemüller himself. Instead of this name we find in the same spot in South America the inscription in capital letters: PRISILIA SIVE TERRA PAPAGALLI. [The name 'terra nova de Brisilli', occurs as early as 1504 in a description of the *Meerfahrt von Lissabon nach Calacut* in the remains of K. Peutinger. Cfr. 26. *Jahresbericht d. hist. Vereins für Schwaben und Neuberg*, Augsburg, 1861, p. 160 ss.]

"Waldseemüller had precisely abandoned his opinion regarding the importance of the discoveries of Amerigo Vespucci, after he received more detailed accounts of the voyages of discovery of Columbus and his companions as well as of Cabral. Already on the maps for the new edition of Ptolemy of 1513 the name 'America' is no longer entered".

To return for a moment to the pretensions of Apian, Fischer and von Wieser state: "In 1520 there appeared as a supplement to the edition of Solinus by Camers at Vienna, and then in 1522 in the edition of Pomponius Mela by Vadian at Basel, a world-map with the title: *Tipus orbis universalis iuxta Ptolomei cosmographi traditionem et Americi Vespucii aliorumque lustrationes a Petro Apiano Leysnico elucubratus An. Do. MDXX.* This map, though much reduced in scale, is but a slavish copy of the world-map of 1507 as regards projection, delineation of lands, legends and ornamentation. Hence it is an unpardonable pretension, if Apian nevertheless in the title designates himself as the author. This map [as previously stated] has long been considered as the oldest map with the name AMERICA".

It might be of interest to observe that the Apian map was not copied with care. Apianus apparently pirated the original map, copying it for commercial purposes rather than for academic accuracy. This must have been done about the time of, or after the death of Waldseemüller when it was apparently safe to do so.

"ILACOMILUS"

In consequence of what we have written here about "Ilacomilus" (this is the frequently used Graecized form of Martin Waldseemüller's name) and his 1507 maps, we quote the terminating paragraph of the treatise of Fischer and Wieser: "A peculiar fate has brought it about that until recently the name of Waldseemüller had become known in wider circles only in consequence of an error, which he himself soon perceived and tried to correct, whereas his most extensive and important works in the line of cartography had sunk into utter oblivion. [Besides H. Harrisse and L. Gallois among modern cartographers Sophus Ruge has been most just in his estimate of Waldseemüller as a cartographer. Cfr. among others Petermann's *Mittheilungen. Ergänzungsheft,* Nr. 106, p. 38 ss. and particularly, *Deutsche Geographische Blätter,* published by the Geographische Gesellschaft in Bremen. Vol. XXIII (1900), p. 203 and 208 ss.] Now, however, after the discovery of the two large cartographic works, no one, we trust, will any longer doubt, that Waldseemüller was one of the most eminent cartographers of his time, and exercised a directing influence on the development of cartography".

Although the name "America" had been given to the South American continent, it appeared thirty-one years later on the northern portion of the western hemisphere. It was on the double cordiform map of Gerhard Mercator that the words "*Americae pars septentrionalis*" and "*Americae pars meridionalis*" appeared. Therefore, to Mercator, that great cartographer, goes the honor of realizing that America formed two continents. The names of North and South America, as called today, were the distinguished contribution of Mercator. Only one copy of Mercator's map exists and is now in the library of the American Geographical Society. It is reproduced in the facsimile atlas of Baron Nordenskiöld, plate xliii.

Accompanying the above is the learned and comprehensive monograph from which we have extracted several pertinent quotations, compiled by J. Fischer & F. v. Wieser, entitled: *Die Weltkarten Waldseemüllers* (*Ilacomilus*) 1507 & 1516. Folio, paper wrappers. Innsbruck, 1903. Besides German and English texts, the volume contains full-page folding maps and text illustrations.

MARION CAMING

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PUBLISHERS PRINTING COMPANY
NEW YORK

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MAY 12 1950